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PENNY PLAN

AND

GUIDE TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION

OF THE

WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS,

1851.

1. **GROUND FLOOR, EAST.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.** These are placed on the South side or left hand, *entering* at the East Entrance: and also on the North side, or the left hand, *going back* towards the East.

2. **GALLERIES, EAST.—FOREIGN.** In the North Gallery the objects are from West to East; in the South Gallery, from East to West.

3. **GROUND FLOOR, WEST.—BRITISH AND COLONIAL.** South Side, East to West; North Side, West to East.

4. **GALLERIES, WEST.—BRITISH.** North Gallery, West to East; South Gallery, East to West.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GROUND FLOOR, EAST.—MAIN AVENUE, GOING WEST.—See PLAN.

SOUTH SIDE, GOING WEST.

United States.—A very large space is occupied by this country. The articles on this side the Nave comprise a fine collection of those beautiful sun-drawn pictures in which the Americans particularly excel. Some of these are on glass; the majority are daguerreotypes.

Russia.—A small intervening space between the Zollverein and the space allotted to the articles from the United States, is occupied by raw produce and materials, principally minerals.

Sweden and Norway.—The mineral wealth of these countries is principally illustrated by the contributions they have forwarded for exhibition.

Denmark.—The articles from this country are arranged in a small space near the Nave.

Germany, and the Zollverein.—The contributions of a number of states are included under the general term Zollverein. The general character of the articles sent by these states is utilitarian, although many beautiful ornamental articles are also found among their contributions.

Austria exhibits a very perfect collec-

tion of articles, from the raw material to the most skilful manufacture.

Belgium.—The productions of this country contrast remarkably with those of France. The articles of the latter country are such as evince the application of taste; and are calculated chiefly for ornament; but the productions of Belgium are for domestic use chiefly.

France.—A portion of the large space occupied by France is next in order, on leaving the space occupied by Belgium. The case containing the splendid jewels exhibited by the Queen of Spain's jeweller, at Paris, attracts much notice.

Switzerland.—The articles here exhibited are remarkable for the variety of mechanism connected with the watch manufacture, characterized by the customary ingenuity of the Swiss makers.

Tunis.—The collection from this country is placed partly in the same space as that occupied by Chinese articles.

China.—The raw products of China are interesting, and comprise, among other articles, vegetable wax, varnishes, minerals, &c., and edible birds' nests.

GROUND FLOOR.—NORTH SIDE, GOING EAST.

Turkey and Egypt.—The collection from Turkey is rich in all the articles peculiar to the East.

Persia.—There are no articles from native exhibitors of this country, but an interesting collection of small objects of Persian production has been formed, and occupies a small space near the Transept.

Greece.—The contributions from this country, placed between Persia and Spain and Portugal, are attractive for their collection of raw materials. Muslins, embroidered Albanian dresses, &c., are also exhibited.

Portugal and Madeira.—Tobaccos, snuffs, vegetable produce and raw materials and agricultural produce occupy the

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greater part of the collection. From Madeira are sent large bunches of dates, plants, fruits, seeds, minerals, and a few specimens of native manufacture.

Spain occupies a part of the building near the staircase by the Transept. There are a considerable number of Spanish exhibitors, and the articles shown are of practical value and importance.

Italy.—This collection contains articles sent from Rome, and also from Sardinia and Tuscany.

France and Algiers.—The conjoint productions of France and Algiers are to be found at the back of the space occupied by Italy.

France.—A large number of different machines are exhibited, some of which are of great size. A locomotive, a paper-hanging machine, a large shirt-making apparatus, and particularly a powerful hydraulic engine, called a "turbine."

Belgium.—Musical instruments in great variety, furniture, cabinet-work, specimens of paper-hanging, models, large carpets from Brussels, &c.

Holland occupies only a small space, but contains a variety of pleasing objects. The most prominent are several very large candelabra of glass supported by bronze figures. Mr. Hope's jewels, including a large pearl, shaped like the human hand, are also exhibited in this department.

Austria.—The decorative furniture sent from Vienna forms the principal attraction of the Austrian collection on this side of the nave.

Zollverein.—A tastefully fitted-up room, containing a variety of small articles, and particularly some beautiful chessmen, jewels, vases, and a mirror, the frame of which is of Dresden china.

North Germany.—Eastward of the Austrian division are again seen articles of German origin. The furniture in this part is very interesting, and completely characteristic. The celebrated porcelain manufactures of these states are illustrated in the articles exhibited by the *Royal Prussian Porcelain Manufactory of Berlin*.

Russia.—The collection on this side differs from that on the opposite, and consists of a number of beautiful ornamental articles. Large porcelain vases from St. Petersburg, with beautiful paintings on them, will attract notice.

United States.—The characteristic productions of America are almost exclusively those of direct utility, and little

attempt at ornament is visible in the articles exhibited, a circumstance which renders the contrast between the articles of this vast country and those of European or Asiatic origin extremely curious, since in the latter the most elaborate efforts to communicate beauty of form to objects of utility are manifested.

The space behind the American articles belongs to the Zollverein and Belgium, and contains a few miscellaneous objects.

NORTH GALLERIES, GOING EAST.—*Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Belgium, Austria, Prussia, and Russia.*

SOUTH GALLERIES, GOING WEST.—*Saxony, the Zollverein, Prussia, Austria, and France.*

UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

Articles Exhibited by Her Majesty.—Portraits of Her Majesty and of H. R. H. Prince Albert on Sevres china. The Great Diamond of Runjeet Singh, called "Koh-i-Noor," or Mountain of Light. Jewel case in the cinque-cento style. Table of gold and silver electro-plate. A cradle carved in Turkey boxwood, symbolizing the union of the Royal House of England with that of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. Axminster carpet. A pair of richly cut crystal glass candelabra, 8 feet high, carrying 15 lights each. Axminster carpet. A Berlin wool carpet, executed by 150 ladies of Great Britain. The dimensions of this carpet are 30 feet in length, and 20 in breadth.

Articles exhibited by Prince Albert.—Group in marble, "Theseus and Amazons." Three samples of grain, grown on the royal farms at Windsor. Specimens of wool, manufactured into shawls, &c. A block of Parrot coal from West Wemyss colliery, partly polished. Garden seat of Parrot or cannel coal. Two slabs for tables in the cinque-cento style, in imitation of the Florentine mosaic. Candelabrum in the cinque-cento style.

Exhibited by the Prince of Wales.—Shield presented by His Majesty the King of Prussia to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in commemoration of the baptism of the infant Prince, for whom His Majesty acted as sponsor.

The Transept may be divided, for convenience, into two portions—considering the Glass Fountain to represent its centre—into the half on the southern side, and the half on its northern side.—See PLAN.

Over the central door of the South En-

France is the dial of the Electric Clock, the large hands of which present a singular appearance on the exterior of the Transept.

GROUND FLOOR, WEST. MAIN AVENUE GOING WEST.—See PLAN.

SOUTH SIDE, GOING WEST.

Many of the productions of *India* are, arranged near the Transept, on the southern side. At the west is a case corresponding with that on the opposite side of the Nave, containing magnificent jewels.

Canada.—The articles comprised within the space allotted to *Canada* are found next to those of the *East Indies*, proceeding towards the west.

Australia and Van Diemen's Land.—This country is represented by a valuable collection of articles principally interesting as raw produce.

New Zealand.—The raw produce of this country, woods, &c., are contained in the same area with those of *Western Australia*.

Bermuda, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, and the Eastern Archipelago.—The articles sent by these possessions are contained with the last in Areas P., Q., and R. 30, 31, 32, and 33, side of the Nave.

Hardware, Class 22, is found occupying a space between the Canadian articles and the Furniture class, and re-appearing also beyond the latter towards the west, as is seen in the Plan of the Building.

Furniture, Class 26.—Several beautiful specimens of decorative and useful furniture are found near the Nave, and many more are contained in the court devoted to them.

Woollen and mixed Fabrics and Shawls, Classes 12 and 15.—Westward of hardware, the woollen fabrics, shawls, and mixed fabrics are found, including flannel blankets, cloths from Huddersfield, waist-coatings, table-covers, the peculiar productions of Bradford, the tartans of Scotland, cloths from Halifax, Irish frieze, Norwich glove-cloths, &c.

In the space at the foot of the stairs, in Area 9, L., is a Jacquard loom at work, producing embroidered poplins.

Flax and Hemp, Class 14.—The productions of Irish looms are next met with, progressing westward, and an excellent illustration of the objects comprised within this class, cambrics, damask linen, and linen manufactures of every description, are contained in this space.

Printed Fabrics, Class 18.—The extreme Western areas on this side of the Nave contain specimens illustrative of the art of printing cotton and other fabrics.

Agricultural Implements, Class 9.—A very large space on the South Side of the Building is occupied by agricultural and horticultural implements and machines.

Sculpture Court, Class 30.—The room devoted to the exhibition of objects in sculpture and plastic art contains many interesting groups and single figures. A number of statuettes in the centre will be considered attractive. A group representing the Royal children with a Shetland pony is also pleasing.

Mining and Mineral Products, Class 1.—These, though possessing not much external attractiveness, will be an interesting study to those who visit the Exhibition for instruction as well as entertainment.

GROUND FLOOR.—NORTH SIDE, GOING EAST.

Cotton, Class 11.—Articles illustrative of the cotton manufacture are met with at the Western extremity of the Building.

Carriages, Class 5.—From their large size vehicles necessarily occupy a considerable space in the Building.

Locomotives, Class 5.—These important machines, together with all apparatus relating to railways, are placed to the north of the carriages.

Manufactures, Machinery, and Tools, Class 6.

Furs, Leather, &c., Class 16.—A splendid collection of furs of every description, including some exclusively devoted to the use of Emperors and Kings, and some of great costliness, is found in this class. To these succeed saddles and harness, whips of various kinds, all articles connected with the horse, and large skins of leather in different states of manufacture.

Furniture, Class 26.—Near the Nave, a variety of articles of furniture are seen, such as elegant wardrobes, bedsteads, papier maché decorations and articles, tables, chairs, tea-trays, model of a state bed, specimens of inlaid work, and of Irish bog yew furniture,

Machinery at Rest includes, among numerous other machines of great interest, a patent hydraulic ram, for raising water, &c. The great hydraulic press, employed in raising the Britannia tubes into their places, towers above the other machines. The patent Derrick crane, employed in the construction of the building.

Paper, &c., Class 17.—At the entrance on one side is a specimen of paper, 2500 yards in length and 46 inches wide, made by the endless machine, with all varieties of paper, and on the other is the envelope-folding machine at work, producing envelopes, completely gummed and folded, at the rate of 2,800 an hour. The most wonderful object in this class is the case of the British and Foreign Bible Society, containing specimens of 165 books, in different languages from the 170 versions of the Holy Scriptures.

Fine Arts, Class 30.—A great variety of objects are included in this class. The Royal cradle, carved in Turkey boxwood is near the entrance into this court. Beyond it are beautiful specimens of the art of wood carving. Some remarkable wax models of Mexican figure. A highly wrought and elaborately carved buffet, made of an old oak formerly growing near Kenilworth Castle. The central compartment and the panels represent scenes well remembered in the Tale of Kenilworth. A model of Shakspeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon, with figures representing the Shaksperian Jubilee. In this class is also a large Bible, with a finely-carved cover in boxwood, representing the Brazen Serpent, and bearing the inscription—"As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life."

Jersey and Guernsey.—These small but interesting islands have contributed a variety of articles for exhibition in the different sections.

Ceylon.—The productions of this island are next to those of Malta.

Malta.—The Maltese productions succeeded to those of India as we proceed towards the west. The specimens of stone-carving possess much beauty of design.

East Indies.—The spaces near the Transept, on the North and South sides of the Building, are allotted to the display of Indian articles.

COTTON SPINNING AND MACHINERY, GOING EAST.—The most complete series of cotton machinery is that exhibited in the room at the north-west corner of the Building, which illustrates every process through which this fibre passes, from the raw to the manufactured condition.

On entering the next apartment, which is of great length, and is filled with machinery from one end to the other, some pleasing models of power-looms, warping and edging machines, are exhibited in motion.

Model of Fourdrinier's paper-machine, with a specimen of pottery tissue-paper, 2½ miles long, made from old coal-pit rope and hawsers.

The apyrottype is a self-acting machine for the manufacture of printing type from copper, zinc, or other metal, without heat, by means of dies and powerful pressure.

In an enclosed space, and driven by a small steam-engine at one corner of it, is the new Vertical Printing Machine, invented by Mr. Applegath, similar to the machine employed to print the *Times* newspaper, but on a smaller scale.

Next to it is the printing machine of Professor Cowper, one of the most important machines of the time when it was first introduced, and now universally employed.

SOUTH GALLERIES, GOING WEST, contain—Class 2, Chemical Products; 3, Substances used as Food; 4, Vegetable and Animal Substances for Manufactures.

Naval Architecture, Guns, &c., Class 8, are contained in the space at right angles with the western end of the South Gallery.

In the Galleries near the Transept will be found—Class 13, *Silk and Velvet*; 20, *Articles of Clothing*; and 29, *Miscellaneous Manufactures and Small Wares.*

CENTRAL SOUTH GALLERY.—*Tapestry, Carpets, Lace, &c., Class 19,* some of which are of great beauty and value. *Plate, Jewellery, &c., Class 23.*—These are of the most costly and valuable description.

NORTH GALLERIES, GOING EAST.—*Philosophical, Musical, Horological, and Surgical Instruments, Class 10.*—The Exeter clock, occupying 34 years in its manufacture, deserves notice. *Glass, Class 24,* includes many beautiful specimens of glass, in various stages of manufacture, and magnificent chandeliers.

NORTH GALLERY.—*Class 7, Civil Engineering, Architectural, and Building Contrivances;* including a number of very beautiful models. 21, *Cutlery, Edge, and Hand Tools.* 28, *Manufactures from Animal and Vegetable Substances,* such as caoutchouc, gutta percha, &c.

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